

# Another Way of Contribution to the World Peace by Physicists

... “Detector Technology” applied at International Organization

**J. Tanaka**

Equipment Officer

On-Site Inspection Div.

Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO)

[Junichi.Tanaka@ctbto.org](mailto:Junichi.Tanaka@ctbto.org)

# Contents

- International organizations which need "Detector Technology"
  - International Atomic Energy Agency
  - Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization
- New "Detector Technology" at International Organization
  - Nuclear material safeguards by means of neutrino measurements
  - Radioactive noble gas measurements for nuclear test detections

# International Organizations

... Organizations (to be) under United Nations frame work (or others),

*such as... (for physicists)*

- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
- Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO)
- ITER Organization
- OECD – Nuclear Energy Agency

.....

## International Atomic Energy Agency

- UN organization of nuclear field... “*Atom for Peace*”

- **Safeguards**

- Nuclear material safeguards, or “Inspections”
- Development and technical support for the operations

- **Nuclear Energy**

- Knowledge center of nuclear power (energy) techniques, or applications

- **Nuclear Safety and Security**

- International center of nuclear (power plant) safety
- Prevention for “nuclear terrorism”

## IAEA (cont'd)

### • Nuclear Sciences and Applications

Promotion of nuclear application, such as:

- Human health
- Physics and Chemical application (Databank)
- Agriculture
- Marine Environment ...

### • Technical Cooperation

Help developing countries for nuclear technology transfer

- Human health
- Agriculture
- Nuclear material management, radiation safety
- Nuclear science ...

## Preparatory Commission of Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization

- Enforce “*Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*”
- Monitor *possible* nuclear weapon test
- **International Monitoring System (IMS)**
  - Monitor evidences of nuclear weapon tests 24/7
  - Seismic, Radionuclide (particulate, gas), Ultrasound...
- **International Data Center**
  - Data analysis of IMS data
- **On-site Inspection**
  - Inspections in the field in case (suspicious) nuclear tests detected.

# Detectors at IAEA (1)

## Safeguard inspection

Nuclear material (U and Pu) control by means of...

- Seals and containment
- Surveillance cameras
- Record accountancy
- “**Non Distractive Assays**” (NDA)

e.g.  $\gamma$  or neutron measurements

# Detectors at IAEA (2)

## Non-Destructive Assay

- $\gamma$  (185keV  $^{235}\text{U}$ ) measurements for U enrichments  
Ge, NaI, CdZnTe... + MCA + PC/SW
- Neutron coincidence counting for U and Pu meas.  
~ 2 neutrons produced by a fission  
 $^3\text{He}$  counters + shift register
- Numerical calculations, Monte Carlo simulations  
System design, estimation of counting rate etc.

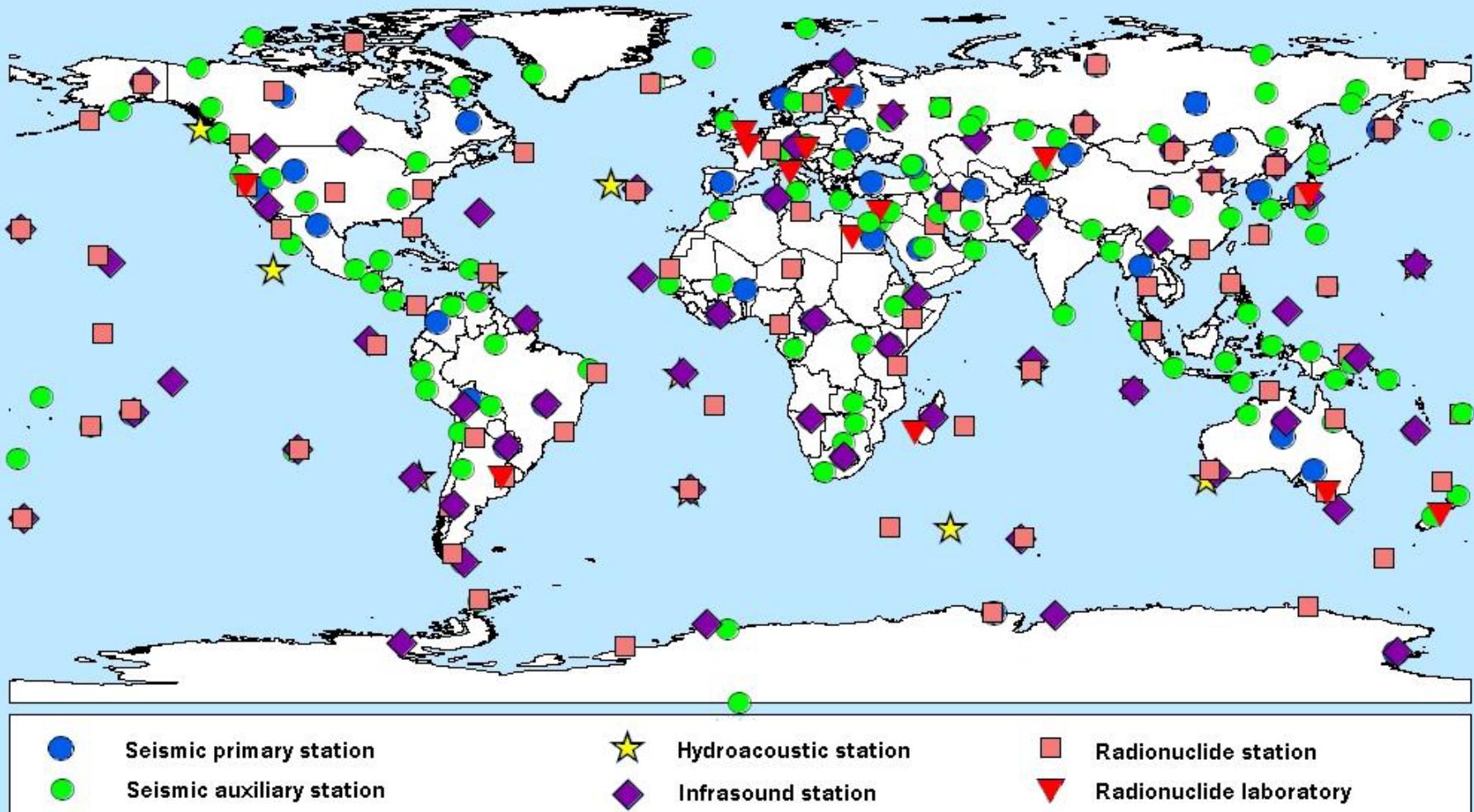
## Detectors at IAEA (3)



# Detectors at CTBTO (1)

- **International Monitoring System (IMS)**
  - Automated monitor for
    - Radioactive particulates (fission products :air filter)
    - Radioactive gasses ( $^{131}\text{m}$ ,  $^{133}\text{I}$ ,  $^{133}\text{m}$ ,  $^{135}\text{Xe}$ )
- **On-site Inspection**
  - Gross gamma survey (aerial, ground)
  - Environmental sampling (vegetation, soil, water...) and isotope identifications (by  $\gamma$  spectrometry)
  - Gas sampling and  $\beta-\gamma$  analysis ( $^{37}\text{Ar}$ ,  $^{131}\text{m}$ ,  $^{133}\text{I}$ ,  $^{133}\text{m}$ ,  $^{135}\text{Xe}$ )

# IMS Network



● Seismic primary station  
● Seismic auxiliary station

★ Hydroacoustic station  
◆ Infrasound station

■ Radionuclide station  
▼ Radionuclide laboratory







CT

# New technical developments

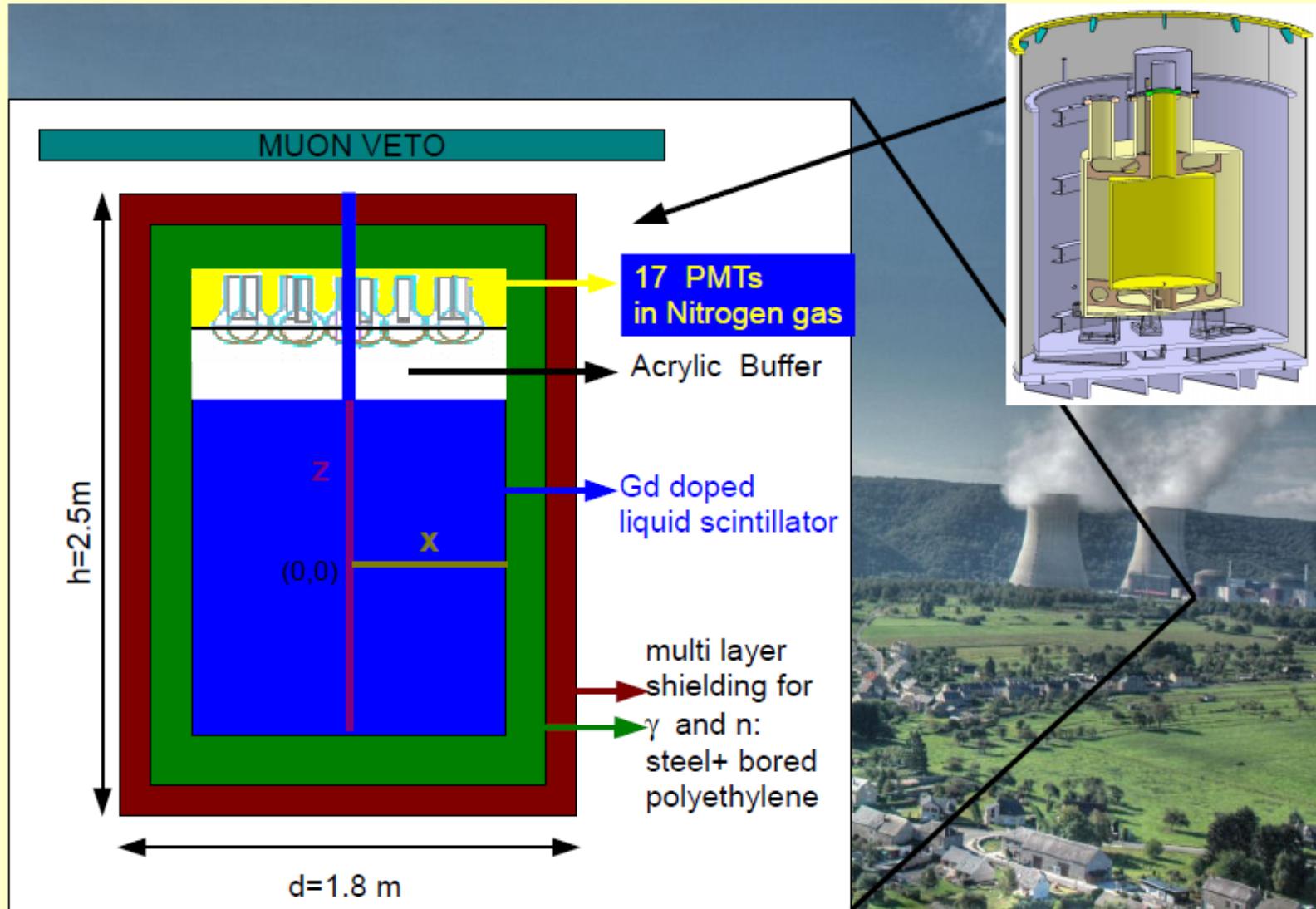


**Neutrino detections for nuclear safeguards**  
... Qualitative verifications of “no-change” of nuclear fuels.  
e.g. U enrichment, Pu contents, etc.

Studied by  
SUBATECH/CEA + (NUCIFER/DCHOOZE)  
Sandia/LLNL  
Niigata + (KASKA)

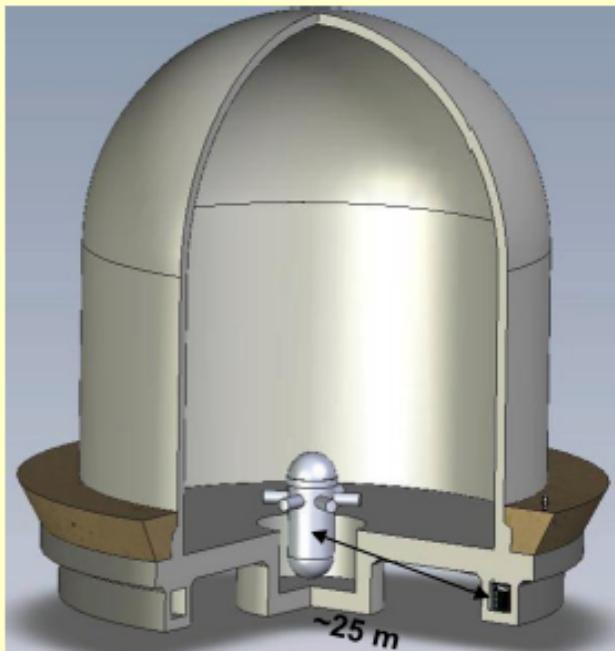
# New technical developments

## The Nucifer detector: idea of a mini Double Chooz

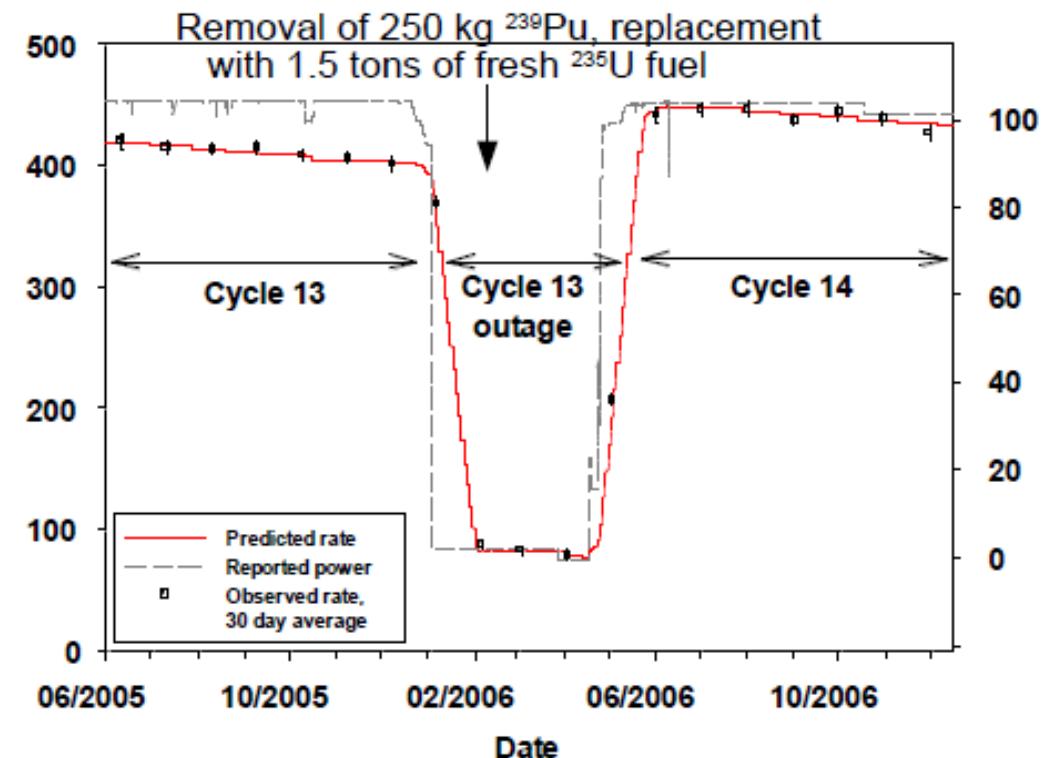


# New technical developments

LLNL/SANDIA detector results:



- $1.1 \text{ GW}_{\text{el}} \rightarrow \sim 10^{21} \text{ v/s}$
- 3800 int. expected per day in  $1\text{m}^3$  liq. scint. target with  $\varepsilon_{\text{det}} = 100\%$



LLNL/Sandia Antineutrino Detector,  
Bowden @ AAP 2007

# New technical developments

## Neutrino detections for nuclear safeguards

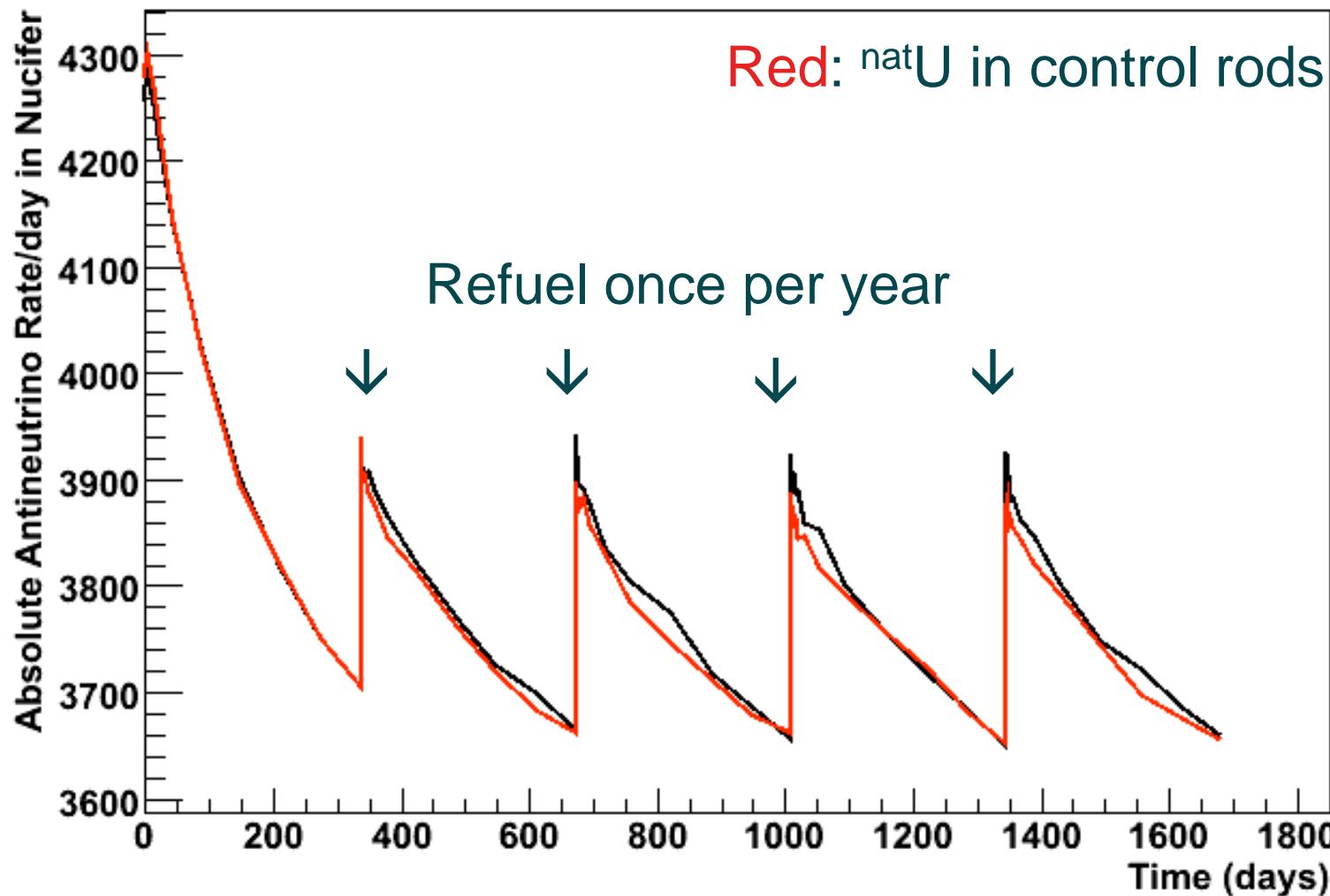
- Power monitor of reactor
- Fuel composition: U/Pu rate, diversion

Main characteristics of antineutrinos originating from  $^{235}\text{U}$ ,  $^{238}\text{U}$ ,  $^{239}\text{Pu}$  and  $^{241}\text{Pu}$  fission, in standard PWR

	$^{235}\text{U}$	$^{238}\text{U}$	$^{239}\text{Pu}$	$^{241}\text{Pu}$
Released energy per fission (MeV)	201.7	205.0	210.0	212.4
Mean energy of antineutrinos (MeV)	1.46	1.56	1.32	1.44
Number of antineutrinos per fission ( $E > 1.8$ MeV)	5.58 (1.92)	6.69 (2.38)	5.09 (1.45)	5.89 (1.83)

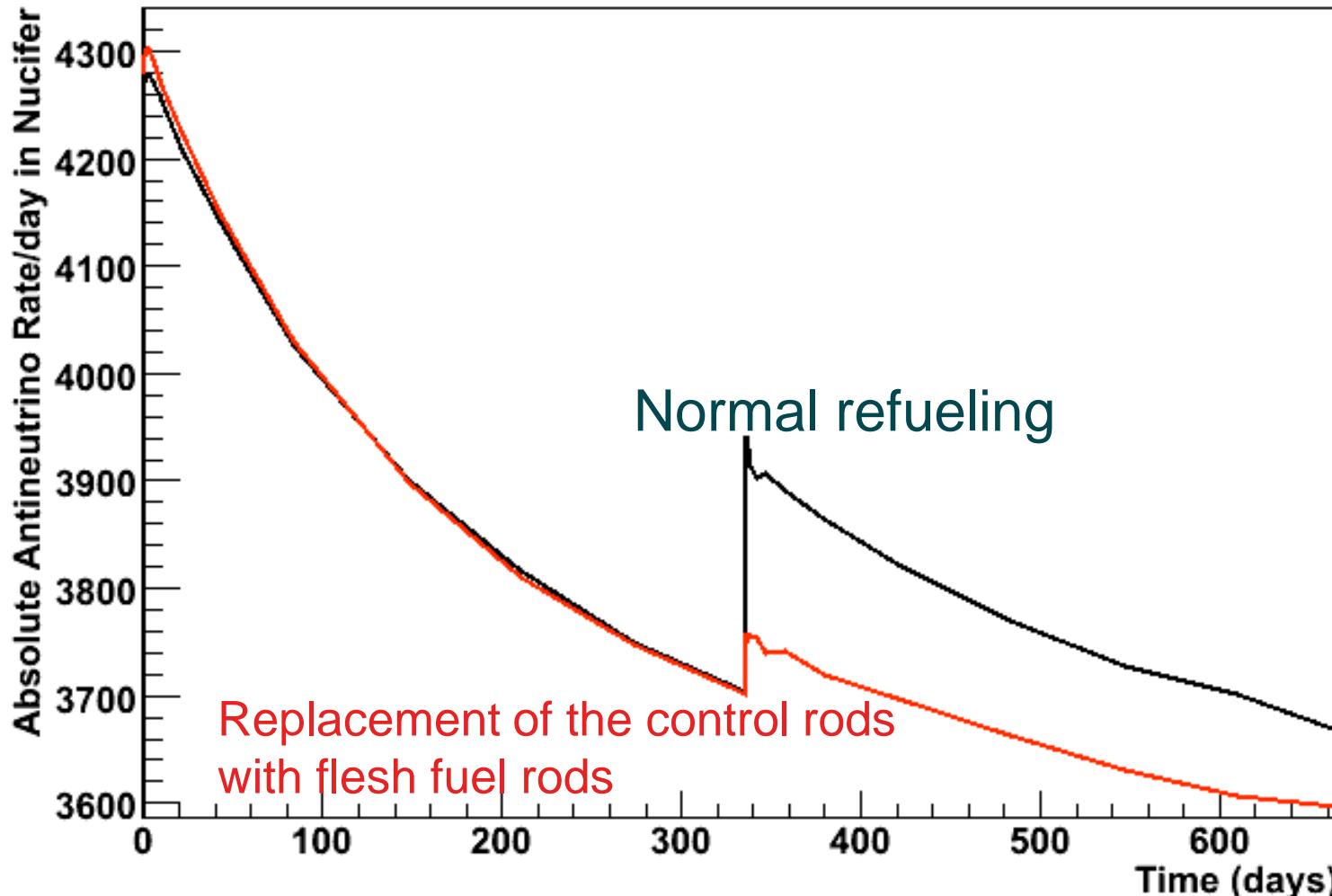
# New technical developments

Graph



# New technical developments

## Graph



# Developments at CTBTO

## “Noble gas” ( $^{37}\text{Ar}$ , $^{131\text{m}}$ , $^{133}$ , $^{133\text{m}}$ , $^{135}\text{Xe}$ ) detection for nuclear explosion monitoring

Gases will be only radioactivities to be released from underground explosions

- $^{131\text{m}}$ ,  $^{133}$ ,  $^{133\text{m}}$ ,  $^{135}\text{Xe}$  ... fission products
- $^{37}\text{Ar}$  ...  $^{40}\text{Ca}(n, \alpha)^{37}\text{Ar}$
- Gas purification +  $\beta-\gamma$  (or high res  $\gamma$ , x-ray)
- Seeping mechanism, when and where to sample.
- Sampling technique of underground gas
- Background study, natural and artificial, atmospheric transfer modeling ...

# Developments at CTBTO

$^{131m}\text{Xe}$       IT<sub>(164keV)</sub>, K<sub>x(30keV)</sub>

$^{133}\text{Xe}$        $\beta + \gamma_{(81\text{keV})}$

$^{133m}\text{Xe}$       IT<sub>(233keV)</sub>, K<sub>x(30keV)</sub>

$^{135}\text{Xe}$        $\beta + \gamma_{(250\text{keV})}$

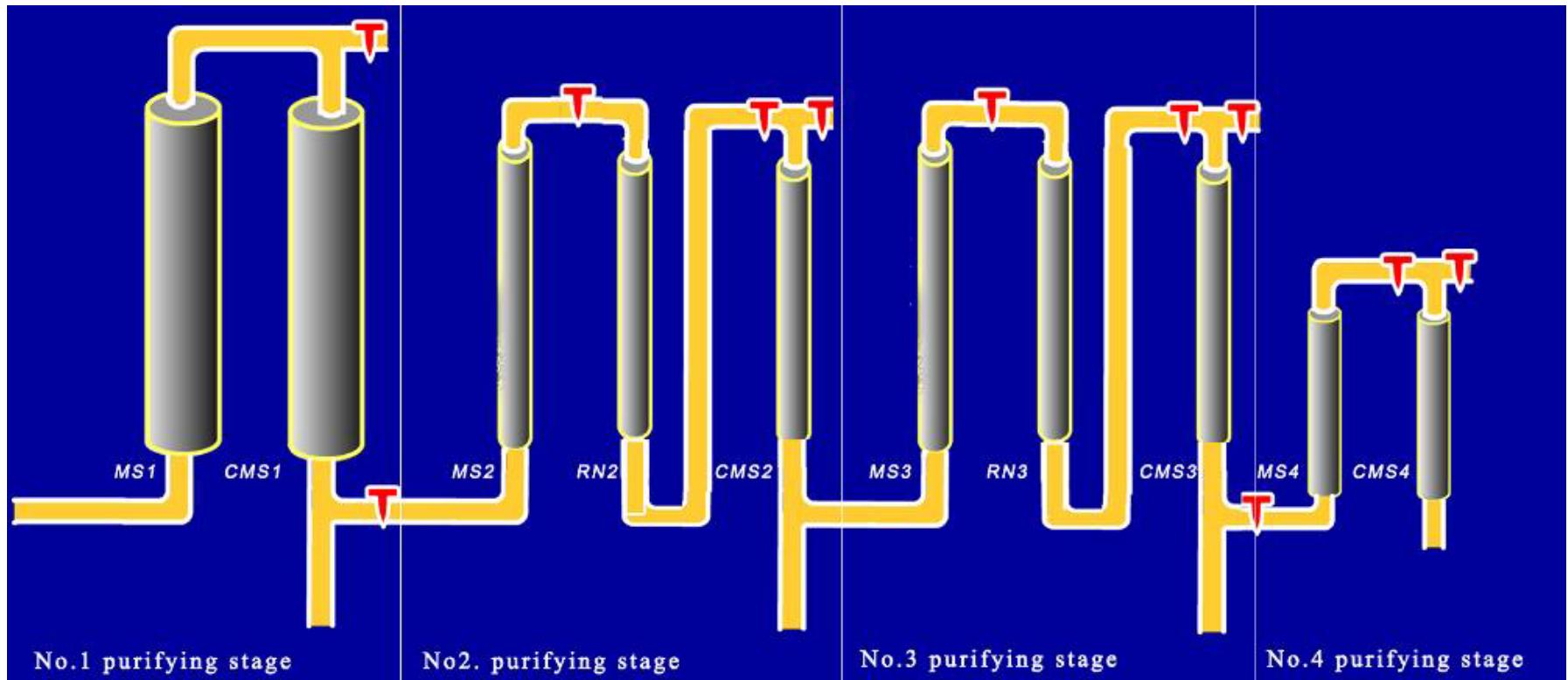
→  $\beta-\gamma$  (PL +NaI) or high res  $\gamma$  (Ge)

$^{37}\text{Ar}$       EC, K<sub>x(2.38keV)</sub>

→ Proportional chamber for K<sub>x</sub>

# Developments at CTBTO

## Gas purification



Purification by thermal swing.  
(adsorb at low temperature and to desorb at nearly 300°C.)

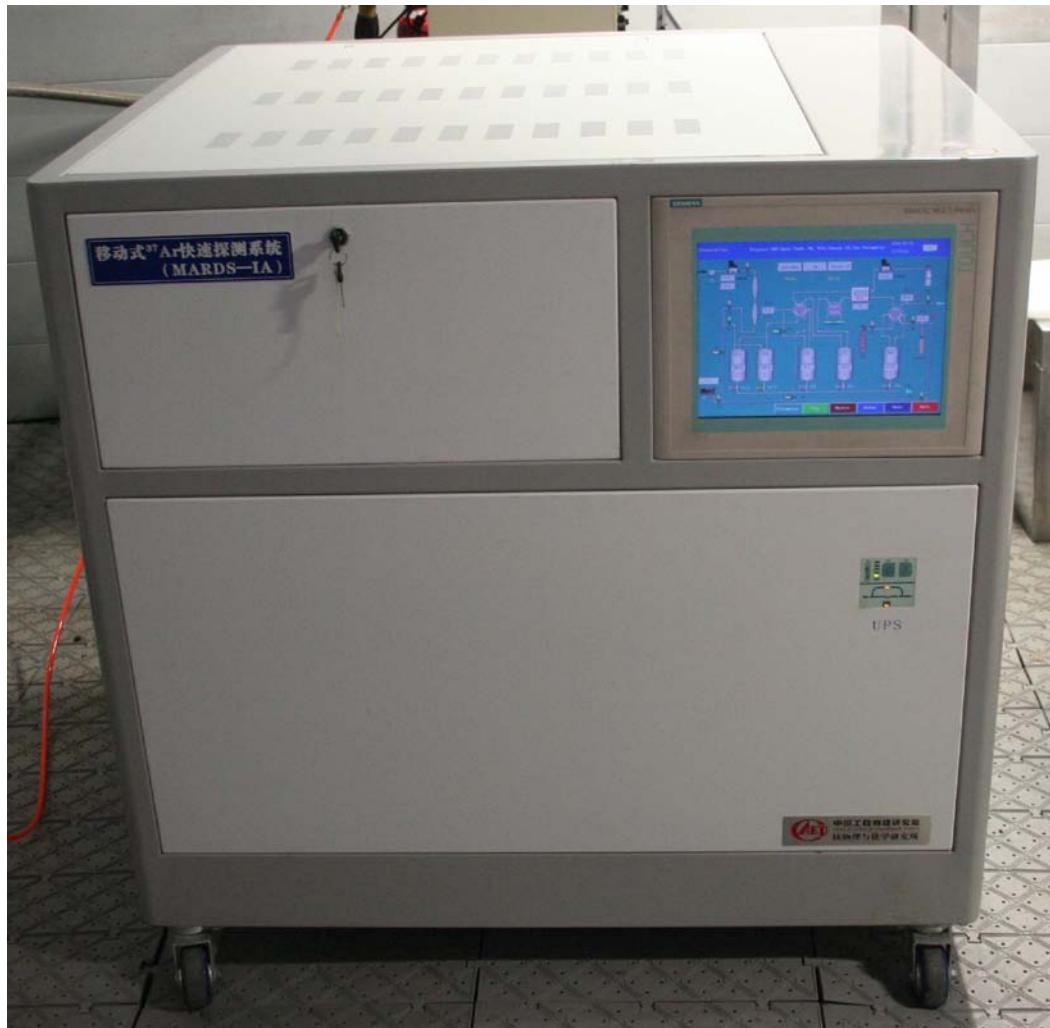
# Developments at CTBTO

## Xe system



# Developments at CTBTO

## Ar system



# New technical developments (2)



$^{rad}\text{Xe}$  Background

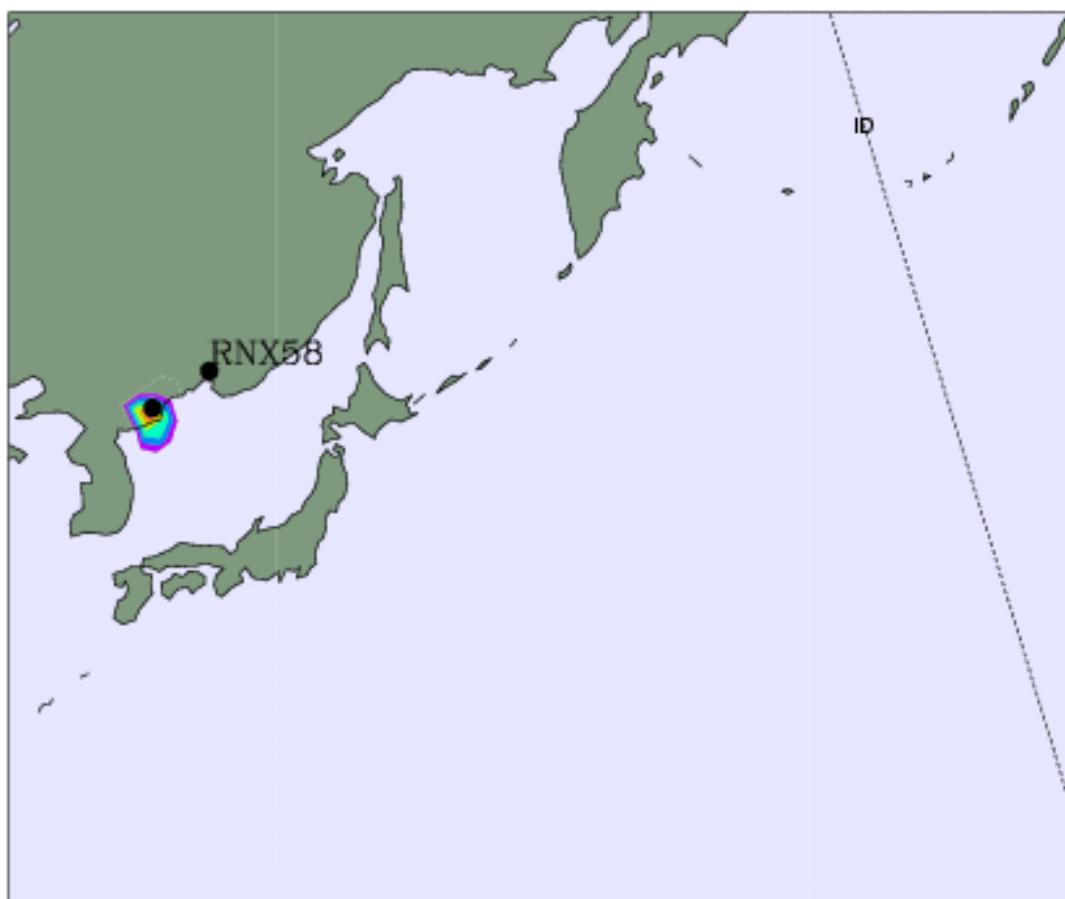
Atmospheric air: Release from reactors  
(medical isotopes, power plant)

Underground : Natural uranium fissions

$^{37}\text{Ar}$  Background: Underground  $^{40}\text{Ca}$  hit by cosmic ray

...  $^{rad}\text{Xe}$  background trace and back track by atmospheric transfer modeling

# DPRK 2006



# Conclusions

- “Detector technology” is needed for nuclear proliferation / disarmament, as well as other fields
- Detector/ measurement specialist is needed by international organizations.
- Institutes are need for nuclear proliferation/ disarmament development /operation.  
→ JAEA is *only* counterpart for organizations.
- Much more institutes/physicists are expected to be involved